

The letter of Col. Robert Scrogin to the Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance of Warren County, Ohio, which will be found below, is highly interesting. It explains why the mounted regiment of Col. Johnson was permitted to form the van of the American army during the four days it was engaged in pursuing the British and Indians under the command of Proctor and Tecumseh, and who is entitled to the credit of the novel movement—the charge made by mounted infantry on the enemy. We were in the army at the time, and recollect having heard, on the day after the battle, of most of the incidents which are noticed in the letter of Col. Scrogin. It was notorious that Col. Johnson not only suggested the charge, but begged permission to make it. He is of course, as has been universally conceded, the real Hero of the Thames:

To the Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance of Warren County Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—In reading your address to the public I find you make an allusion to the Battle of the Thames, and both duty and inclination prompt me to give you some facts in relation to it as a matter of history and not for the purpose of affecting the interest of any of our distinguished men. I was present and engaged in the battle of the Thames, and acted Lieutenant to the company commanded by Capt. Matson. On the morning of the 5th October, 1813. Gen. Harrison directed Col. Johnson to push on ahead with his mounted regiment, and overtake the British army and the Indians then retreating up the river Thames in Upper Canada. This order was executed by Col. Johnson and his men with great vigor. In a few minutes we came to the river Thames and received information from a prisoner taken by us, that the enemy intended disputing the passage of the river. We then halted until the infantry came up: Gen. Harrison ordered each horseman to take a soldier of the foot behind him and cross the river; this was done and the army formed on the north bank of the river about 12 o'clock. Gen. Harrison came in front of the regiment where Col. Johnson was, and who had given him by express, information that the enemy was not far ahead and was aiming at the Moravian towns. He observed to Col. Johnson that it was impossible for the footmen to overtake the enemy till late in the day, and requested him to push on with his mounted regiment and stop the retreat of the foe—remarking to the Col. "if you cannot compel them to stop without an engagement, why fight them, but do not venture too much." All was now animation, and the order was promptly obeyed. In a moment the mounted regiment was in a gallop, and soon reached the bottom where the battle was fought. "This was the fourth day of our pursuit of the enemy, and Col. Johnson had constantly been in front, with three spy companies, leaving his gallant brother, Col. James Johnson, at the head of the regiment on the march.

About half a mile below the battle ground the spies met a Frenchman, who was coming full speed to reconnoitre. It was at a turn in the road, and he did not see them till very near, when he wheeled his horse and fled back with great speed but the fleet horses of the Kentucky spies soon overtook him. He had got in sight of the British army, formed and arranged for battle, before he was taken and brought back. The prisoner was greatly alarmed and begged in the most feeling manner that he should not be killed. Col. Johnson assured him he had nothing to fear if he would tell him the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth as to the numbers and position of the enemy. He stated that the British regulars, with some Indians, about 700 or 800 strong, were formed in order of battle a short distance in front, to receive us; on the right of these was the Chief Tecumseh, with 1200 or 1400 Indian warriors. There was a swamp running parallel with the river and dividing the British and Indian lines. The prisoner stated moreover that not one hour before Tecumseh had sworn a solemn oath in his hearing, that on that he would conquer or die. He then asked Col. Johnson how many men he had with him—the Col. replied 1000, and the prisoner burst into tears and begged Col. Johnson to retreat without delay, assuring him that he was surrounded by more than double his number; 7 or 800 British in front, an impassable river on the right, and the merciless Tecumseh with 1200 or 1400 savage warriors on the left in the swamp, that no quarter would be given, and his army and self be massacred. The Col. answered that he intended to give the enemy a fair opportunity of carrying their threats into execution; that he had taught his men to advance, but never to retreat. The prisoner shed profusely, and said he was a Canadian Frenchman, a friend to the Americans, but was compelled to act his present part. His manner convinced all that his statement was true.

Col. J. had despatched a messenger to inform General H. that the enemy had halted, and whiffs preparing to move on, there was a rumor that the foe was advancing on us. Here the Colonel gave orders to his officers to stand firm to their posts, and exhorted all to do their duty; and if they were approaching, he would not pause to be snatched, but charge upon and demolish them at once. Let it be remembered, that we always marched in charging columns whenever in danger; and during the whole service, Col. Johnson taught his men in sham battles, and in his patriotic speeches, always inculcated the superiority of that mode so that in the charge on the 5th October, there was not a man taken by surprise. Col. Johnson proceeded on ahead with his spies, and discovered that the British army was not advancing, but had halted; and when the mounted regiment came up, the two armies remained in this position, both

without moving, but looking at and intently examining each other. Col. Johnson was all this time in front of his men, in the space between the two armies. It was here that Gen. Harrison came up to Col. Johnson, and after examining the lines and position of the enemy, said to Col. J. "form your regiment on the left, to fight the Indians, and I will bring up the infantry and commence an attack upon the British." Col. Johnson then took myself and some others to select a situation, and sent Capt. Jacob Stucker to examine the swamp, and see if it could be passed. We examined and found it wholly impassable, and the colonel remarked that horses could do nothing there.

After reaching the front of his regiment, Gen. H. came up and asked if he was ready to which the Col. replied, "I have examined the swamp and find it impassable." The General appeared disappointed. The two officers here paused, and I had a fair view of both their faces. They were firm and self-possessed. After a moment the General said, "you must retire Colonel and act as a corps of reserve." regarded him with his fine black eye in a manner I have never seen equalled. The colonel replied with a firmness that carried conviction of the truth of what he uttered to every breast: "General Harrison permit me to charge the enemy and the battle shall be won in thirty minutes." An awful stillness was produced by this chivalrous request. The two looked each other steadily in the face—when Gen. H. answered, "damn them! charge them! and I will return and inform Gov. Shelby and my other officers that I have changed the order of battle."

As I am well informed, Gen. H. told all his staff that Col. Johnson had made the request, and pledged the success of the attack, and he granted it. These interesting scenes gave me a very exalted opinion of these distinguished men, and inspired new confidence in each of them. The facts now to be stated are more important for the honor of our country. As soon as Gen. Harrison had given permission to charge, and retired to the Infantry, Captain Stucker came up and informed Col. Johnson that he had found a crossing place in the swamp, where the Indians were. Col. Johnson was then with his brother, the brave Col. James Johnson, preparing to attack the British with the whole mounted regiment. On receiving this information, Col. R. M. turned to his brother James, and said, "brother, take my place at the head of the first battalion, and charge the British; I will cross the swamp and fight the Indians with the second battalion." The only explanation of this order in this short sentence: "Brother, you have a family, I have none." These words, at so critical a juncture gave a thrill of delight and admiration to every bosom, and exalted the self-sacrificing speaker to a degree I never saw surpassed in the hearts of the brave men who were on the eve of the dreadful encounter. He (Col. Johnson) knew that he would have to fight about three to one; on bad ground—a most formidable foe commanded by Tecumseh, and the position and all chosen by himself. Colonel James Johnson, at the head of the first battalion, of 500 men, charged and took the whole British force except a few dragoons and Indians, without the loss of a single man. I charged at the head of my column, and saw the whole operation. Not a man flinched, but all did their duty. The British fired two excellent rounds, or platoons, before we routed them. We killed and wounded 20 or 30 British, by the spies who were dismounted and ordered to keep in advance of the charging column and fight as long as they could, before we passed them on horseback. Captain Church was one of the captains of this dismounted corps, and saved the charging column on the road near the river, by shooting the soldier who had a lighted match in his hand to discharge the cannon. As I passed the cannon I saw this man lie bleeding in death.

Thus I have given what I saw of this part of the battle, where 500 mounted volunteer militia, 6 months in service, under Col. James Johnson, charged and captured about 650 or 700 British regulars—all, too, without the loss of a man on our part, killed or wounded. After the interview between Col. R. M. Johnson and his brother James, I saw no more of the former till after the battle. I was in pursuit of the British General, Proctor, with some others. When all was over, I turned. Col. R. M. J. was lying almost lifeless, and bleeding from five wounds—all dangerous, and some of them supposed to be mortal. He seemed as calm and serene in agony as if nothing had happened. I viewed the bleeding patriot a moment and recollected his last words to his brother, when they parted for the battle. My conclusion was that he was then in the condition he had anticipated, and was perfectly resigned to such a fate. It is a notorious fact, that Col. R. M. Johnson fought the Indians, with his second battalion of 500 men, without any aid, except a few soldiers of the infantry who left their lines and passed into the fight. No company or battalion aided or assisted, because they were compelled to remain as a reserve corps, and when a reinforcement was ordered under Col. Simall, the Indians had fled before it reached the battle ground. This consideration adds far more to the glory of our arms, than if we had fought and conquered with superior or even equal force. It adds to the fame of Gen. Harrison the Commander in-chief, and Gov. Shelby—indeed the whole corps—and places high on the list of our country's defenders, the names of Col. R. M. Johnson and his gallant regiment, which was selected to fight the battle of Thames on the 5th October, 1813.

Nearly every thing above related happened under my own eye, or in my hearing.

ROBERT SCROGIN.
Paris Ky. Nov. 16th 1835.

We give below, from the National Intelligencer, a letter of Judge White, responding to the allegations in the Globe in relation to his connexion with abolitionists. In fairness to him, we give all he says in vindication of his political course. Yet it is remarkable that not one of his prints in the interest—not one of the opposition prints, of whatever complexion, black or white, ever give our replies, or any of the Globe articles to which he responds.

On Judge White's letter we would remark, first, that he admits he supported Mr. Frazier, who was President of the abolition meeting which proposed "the gradual emancipation of slaves," and yet the Judge says that he does not believe that he "was then, or ever had been, an abolitionist." From this we are given to understand, by the Judge, that he does not consider a man who commends "a gradual emancipation of slaves" an abolitionist.

But may we not ask why Judge White has confined his reply to the allegation in regard to his support of Mr. Frazier? He was distinctly charged again and again in the Globe, on the authority of a Tennessee correspondent, with having supported an abolitionist for the Tennessee convention; and he does not answer. He was charged with giving his countenance and confidence to the editor of the Knoxville Register, a man who has now openly acknowledged his abolition propensities; and the Judge is silent as to his predilection for this abolition organ. We charged the fact that his neighborhood was comparatively exempt from slaves, the causes not existing there which have multiplied them in the southern and western section of the State; and the Judge says nothing in regard to this diversity of interest in his quarter, which has made it the seat of the abolition meetings there.

We charged that the Judge's friend, Mr. Hiestor, (a prominent advocate of abolition petitions in Congress,) had endeavored to influence the political sect with which he is associated to take a direction in the Presidential election to promote his designs—and the Judge responds nothing to avoid the inference that he acquiesces in the dispositions indicated in Mr. Hiestor's letter in his behalf.

We will now propound a few more interrogatories to Judge White on this subject. Does he not recognize General Dunlap, of his vicinity, as a confidential and prominent political friend? Does he not know that General Dunlap traversed the States from New York to Tennessee, and from Tennessee to Georgia, exerting himself to rally support to his nomination, then recently made at Washington? Does he not know that General Dunlap wrote letters for publication, as well as to operate privately to subvert this purpose? And does he not know that General Dunlap was the mover of the proposition in the Tennessee Legislature to abolish slavery?

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1836.

Dear Sir: Your letter, under date of the 3d, was handed to me a few minutes since. In it I find the following questions put to me:

1st: "Did you, as a member of the Tennessee Convention, vote in extending to free negroes the right of suffrage?"
2nd: "Did you, on any occasion, aid in electing an avowed abolitionist, said to be of the name of Frazier?"

To the first of these questions I answer, I never gave such vote. I was not a member of the convention which framed the constitution. It was formed in the early part of the year 1796, if I mistake not, and bears date in February, 1796. At that time I was a student of law in Lancaster, having gone to Pennsylvania in November, 1794, and I did not return to Tennessee till the month of September, 1796.

In answer to your second question, I state that, at our election for members of Assembly, in August, 1835, a Mr. Thos. Frazier was a candidate in the county where I live, and I voted for him; he was not elected. I voted for him, in opposition to two other gentlemen, simply because he was, and ever has been, a uniform supporter of the present administration, which had not been the case with either of his opponents.

I did not hear one word said during the canvass, on the subject of abolition, as to either candidate. I do not know, or believe, that either of the three candidates was then, or ever had been, an abolitionist; nor do I believe either of them has been, or yet is, a man of that description. Since my arrival in Washington, the last winter, I have been informed by one of my colleagues, that two years ago, when we had a Convention to amend our Constitution, in Tennessee, the People had some meetings to petition the Convention, to make some provision in the amended Constitution, by which they would empower the Assembly to provide, by law, for the gradual emancipation of slaves, and that, at one of those meetings, Mr. Frazier acted as chairman, or presiding officer. When the Convention sat to amend the Constitution, and when those meetings were held, I was in Washington and do not believe that I ever heard that Mr. Frazier had attended any of those meetings until since my arrival in this place in December last.

With sincere respect,
I am, your obedient servant,
RUGHL WHITE.

"Is this real hoggany?" said a green horn who was astonished at the lustre of an elegant mohogany table in a gentleman's parlor, at the time taking out his jack knife, and shaving off a large slice of the edge—"Wal, I swow, 'tis, aint it?"

A clergyman asked a lad who he found reading the bible, who was the wickedest man? "Moses to be sure sir," said the boy. "Moses!" exclaimed the parson, "how could that be?" "Why," said the lad, "he broke all the commandments at once."



UNITED STATES LAWS.

[PUBLIC No. 13.]
AN ACT to carry into effect the treaties concluded by the Chickasaw tribe of Indians on the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all moneys received from the sale of lands under the stipulations of the treaties with the Chickasaw Indians of the twentieth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States in the same manner that moneys received from the sales of public lands are paid into the Treasury.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That all payments required to be made, and all moneys required to be vested by the said treaty, are hereby appropriated in conformity to it, and shall be drawn from the Treasury, as other public moneys are drawn therefrom, under such instructions as may from time to time be given by the President.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That all investments of stock, required by the said treaty shall be made under the direction of the President; and a special account of the funds so invested, shall be kept at the Treasury. The said treaty, shall be annually paid, and a statement thereof shall be annually made and filed in the Treasury, and the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated, agreeably to the said treaty, and to aid in its fulfillment shall be refunded to the Treasury, as soon as funds sufficient therefor, are received from the sale of the said lands.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, April 20, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 15.]
AN ACT in addition to act of the twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That vessels duly licensed under the provisions of "An act to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery," passed May twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, shall not be deemed or taken to be liable to the forfeiture imposed by the fifth and thirty-second sections of the act of Congress, approved the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," in consequence of any such vessel, whilst licensed as aforesaid, having been engaged in catching cod, or fish of any other description whatever: Provided, however, That this act shall not be deemed or considered as authorizing or entitling the owner of owners of any vessel licensed for the mackerel fishery, to receive the bounty allowed by law to vessels employed in the cod fishery.

Approved, April 20th, 1836.

[PUBLIC No. 16.]
AN ACT to amend the mode of paying pensions heretofore granted by the U. States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all laws and parts of laws, authorizing or requiring the Bank of the United States, or its branches to pay any pensions granted by authority of the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and such payments shall be hereafter made, at such times and places, by such persons or corporations, and under such regulations, as the Secretary of War may direct, but no compensation or allowance shall be made to such persons or corporations making such payments, without authority of law.

Approved, April 20th, 1836.

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DISPENSIC PILLS.

FOR the cure of almost every variety of functional disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructation, nausea, head-ache, pain and distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, flatulence, habitual constipation, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, sea sickness, &c. &c. These are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ache, heart-burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students of War may direct, but no compensation or allowance shall be made to such persons or corporations making such payments, without authority of law.

Their efficacy is strongly attested by certificates from the following gentlemen, viz:
Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. W. Freeman, Rev. Dr. Blake, Gov. Ireland, Hon. Henry Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Will. Hill, Esq. Secretary of State, Will. S. Munn, Esq. late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq. late Comptroller, W. R. Gales, Esq. of the Register, Capt. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Crosby, Dr. J. Y. Young, &c. Ample Directions accompany each Box.

These Pills are for sale, by appointment, in almost every Town in the United States, and Wholesale and Retail by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.

BECKWITH & JUMP.

Raleigh, N. C. 1835.

Notice.

WILL be sold on the 6th day of June next, before the Court House door, in Eliza City, Pasquotank county, the following tracts of land, or as much of the same as will satisfy the tax due thereon:
One tract located by Thomas Bell, Esq.; 1 do. Stokely Harris; 1 do. Reuben T. Harris; 1 do. Josiah Perry, Sr.; 1 do. George W. Boyd; 1 do. Reuben Palmer; 1 do. Richard Clark; 1 do. Margaret Warner; 1 do. John Jennings; 1 do. Lemuel Powers; 1 do. Cortney Allen; 1 do. William Clary; 1 do. Bannister Gordon; 1 do. Reuben Leonard; 1 do. Allen Mitchell; 1 do. Benani White; 1 do. Miriam Hollowell; 1 do. William Redgood; 1 do. Jesse Bailey; 1 do. Hollowell Scott; 1 do. Nathan Bundy; do John Bundy heirs.

JOSHUA A. POOL, Sh'r
April 7, 1836.

New arrivals from London.

TURNER & HUGHES have just received at the North Carolina Book Store, the following new English publications:
The works of Jeremy Taylor: history of England, by Hume & Smollett; Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire; the works of Bishop Leighton's complete works; history of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain, by Edward Baines, embellished and illustrated with portraits of inventors, drawings of machinery, &c. &c. the seats of the nobility and gentry in England and Scotland, being a collection of the most interesting and picturesque views, by W. Watts; views in the south sea islands, by James Weir; Belfast Scenery, 32 views; Tomlinson's views of the Rhine; view of British Castles, by T. H. Yelding; picturesque views of the Holy Land and Syria; life in London; the portrait gallery of distinguished females; Maundrell's treasury of knowledge; a general biographical dictionary, by E. Belcham; the young ladies' instructor, in ornamental painting and drawing; the treasury table; Henderson's history of Brazil, 30 plates; dictionary of sports; Harris' dictionary of the natural history of the Bible; history of the middle and working classes; Bechstein's history of cage birds; Ross' voyage; British pulpit; Bishop Pierson on the creed; Helps and Hints how to protect life and property; Autobiography of Sir Edward Brydges; the mirror of time; Hone's every day book, table talk and year book, or everlasting calendar of popular amusement, in 4 vols octavo, with 550 engravings; Shakespeare's plays and poems, with a sketch of his life; Dr. Johnson's preface and remarks on each play, a glossary with a portrait and 40 engravings; the book of the Constitution of Great Britain; Young's intellectual philosophy; the Conchologist's text book, illustrated with 19 engravings on steel, by Capt. Thomas Brown; Barr's Scripture Student's assistant; Adams, Roman Antiquities, with 100 engravings; Beattie's essay on truth; Biblical Atlas, with 24 maps; the gold headed cane; the devotional Psalter, or sacred meditations; Hannah Moore's poetical works; Heath's book of beauty for 1836, with 19 splendid engravings from drawings by the first artists; new year's gift for 1836; the life of William Cobbett, with a portrait; the whole works of Joseph Butler; Griener's mechanician's calculator; the student's cabinet library; the young gentleman's book; Barbacovi's history of Italy; Telemachus by Fenelon; Joyce's scientific dialogues, with 185 cuts; Sturm's reflection on the works of God; Carone's royal Parisian pastory cook; Cook's shank at home; Altrivie tales, by J. Legg, the Erick shepherd; Walker's manly exercises, 36 plates; Whitehead's lives of English pirates, highwaymen and robbers, 16 plates; the girls' week-day book; the Christian lady's magazine; art of preserving the sight; perils in the woods; Lamb's dramatic Poets, 3 volumes; Cabinet annual Register; Mudie's natural history of birds; Lodge's perage of the British Empire; National views of London; Ornithology or the natural history of birds inhabiting the United States, with figures drawn, engraved, and coloured from nature, by Charles Lucien Bonaparte; the Oxford drawing book; the London Rees' Cyclopaedia, complete in 47 volumes quarto; one full set of Scott's gallery of portraits.

March 24, 1836.

CLARET.

THIS splendid imported Horse will cover mares the present season, to commence 15th February, and expire 1st day of July, 1836, at the stable of the subscriber, Greenville County, N. C. 5 miles north of Williamsburg, and 14 miles south of Boynton on the main road leading from Oxford, N. C. to Boynton, Va. at \$50 this season payable at the expiration thereof; \$75 per season, with \$1 cash to the groom case in all. The insurance money will be due as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal or parted with.

Good pasturage for mares, and fed at 25 cents per day, and no charge for servants board when attending to mares.

Every possible care will be taken to prevent escapes or accidents, but no liability for any that may happen.

CLARET is a rich mahogany bay 5 feet 3 inches high, 6 years old the coming spring of great substance and power, with the most perfect action. The subscriber would be happy to give the entire performance of Claret, but the limits of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of it, he therefore will refer the reader to the March (1835) No. of the Turf Register for his memoir in full.

Claret won 4 times at 8 years old, beating many of the best colts in England; and at Huntingdon, won a plate of 50 sovereigns at 3 years old, against horses of all ages, showing that he possessed the characteristic stoutness or bottom of his family. At 4 years old he was again put in training and was the first favourite for the Oakland Stakes, one of the Great Sweepstakes, at New Market; but early in the spring and before he had run in public, he unfortunately trod in a rock while taking his exercise, and thereby wrenched and injured his off fore leg and knee so much, as to render it necessary to throw him out of training altogether.

PEDIGREE.—Claret was got by Claret to Margaux, the best 4 mile horse of his day, and one of the best sons of the famous Whalbone; his dam by that capital racer and stallion Partizan, his grandam by Gohanna, the best mile horse of his day; his great grandam by Orville the sire of Emillas, &c. who covered at 59 gs. a mare out of the dam of Rubens Selim &c. by Alexander—Highflyer—Alfred—Engine—Key Blanton's dam by Cade—Lass of the Mill or old Traveller—Miss Makeless by young Greyhound—Dick Pierson—Barton barb mare. Thus it will be seen, that Claret is one of the best bred horses in the world, for, besides the blood of Chateau Margaux, he traced through another, equally famous and splendid.

EDWARD TOWNE.

Feb. 25.

SHARK.

THE great Northern champion, so remarkable for his racing power, and so well known to all sportsmen, has arrived at his stand, at my house in Mecklenburg, Va., and is ready to render his services at \$75 the season. A class of 5 mares, will have one given in. Every attention to mares. One dollar to the groom.

JNO. C. GOODE.

April 1, 1836.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

SIMPSON & DUPUY, Dealers in Staple and Fashionable Dry Goods, have now received, and ready for sale, the entire of their late purchases, which as usual is both extensive and fashionable.

AMONG THEM ARE,
4-4 Irish Coleraine, and London Linen,
5-4 10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings,
Bordered, Hemstitched and Lawn Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Handkerchiefs, Shawls and Cambric
Bibbons,
French Prints, do Collars and Capes, new style,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, and Hosiery
in great variety,
Silk Shirts, light Fongee and Diagonal drills,
Shoes of every description,
Palm leaf, Beaver and Russian Hats,
Domestic Shirts, and sheetings Eng. long
Cloth, Blue and Pink linen check.
Raleigh, May 1836.

S. & D. wish to employ a young Man, qualified to act as Salesman in the above line.

30 2m

Raleigh, April, 1836.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOP the Runaway!—A few weeks since I purchased a Negro man, named Calvin, from A. D. Dunn, who purchased him from Robert Perry of Raleigh. Said boy was in the woods at the time I bought him, and I have reason to believe he is now at Raleigh, or in the neighborhood of it. N. Jeffreys' plantation. He is a black boy, about 23 years old, stout, and somewhat knuck-knee'd and has a smiling countenance when spoken to. The above reward will be paid to any person, who will deliver said negro to me, near Rogers' Mills, in Wake county, or in jail at Raleigh.

A. HESTER.

D. PRATT'S
Artificial Nipple shield.

FOR the prevention and cure of Sore Nipples. The following highly respectable testimonials are deemed a sufficient recommendation for those who are afflicted in this manner, to try them.

From Doctor Wm. P. Dewees, late Professor of Obstetrics, in the Medical University of Philadelphia:
Doct. ELIJAH PRATT:
"Dear Sir: As I feel it a matter of much public importance, to possess a means of lessening the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the 'Shield' you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and I have no hesitation to believe it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various Apothecaries, may be supplied with them. I am yours, &c."

M. P. DEWEES, M. D.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1831.

From Dr. Thomas Seawall, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Columbia College, District of Columbia:

WASHINGTON CITY, 4th Feb., 1834.
Having examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application, among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to anything previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady, Sore Nipples; a disease which so frequently afflicts young women.

THOMAS SEAWALL, M. D.

From Thomas P. Beers, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, in the Medical University of New Haven, Connecticut:

Having witnessed the application of the artificial nipple, invented by Dr. Pratt, in several cases of excoriated Nipples, in which the children attached themselves to it as readily as they would to the natural ones, and received their fill with perfect ease to the mothers, I have no hesitation in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing of the kind with which I am acquainted.

THE above instrument is for sale, at the moderate price of \$250 cents,—by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Feb. 1836.

State of North Carolina.

PROCLAMATION.

200 DOLLARS REWARD.—Whereas,

it has been made to appear to me that a certain JOHN BELLAMY stands charged with the murder of one William E. Mayfield, I said county, and that the said John Bellamy has made his escape: Now therefore to the end, that the said John Bellamy may be brought to Justice, the above reward will be given to any person or persons, who will apprehend and confine the said fugitive in any jail of this State, so that he may be brought to answer the said charge of murder against him, and be dealt with according to Law. And I do hereby moreover enjoin and command all officers, civil and military to use every exertion and due diligence, to apprehend the said Bellamy, and bring him to Justice.

John Bellamy is about five feet, ten or eleven inches high stout made, round full face inclined to be flushed or red, fair complexion, dark eyes, and hair nearly or quite black, by trade a carriage and sign Painter served his time in Richmond, Virginia; was in Petersburg, in the same State, and for the last seven or eight years kept a public house in Warrenton of this State.

IN testimony whereof, I have caused the great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same at the City of Raleigh, on the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

RICHARD D. SPAIGHT.

By order of the Governor.

THOMAS B. HAYWOOD, Private Secretary.

April 23d, 1836.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

AND CHEAP.

THE subscribers are now receiving from the Northern cities, at their store on Fayetteville street, nearly opposite the Market House, and formerly occupied by T. Reavis & Co. a large and well selected assortment of GOODS, consisting in part of,
Sup'r fig'd French Muslins and French Prints, Mattonne, Gro de Swiss, Gro de Berlin, and Italian Silks,
5-4 and 6-4 satin strip'd and plain white Muslins, English and Scotch Prints,
Chambre and strip'd French Ginghams,
Ladies' fashionable Lisle,
Thread and Silk ribbed Hose,
A large quantity of fine Irish Linen, Parasols and Umbrellas,
A few cases of Gentlemen's fashionable whig's and black Fur Hats,
Shoes and Boots; Hardware, Glassware, GROCERIES; Crockery,
Gentlemen's Summer Wear, various kinds,
A large assortment of Colored and Cassimeres, with some African Cloth, a late importation, for summer wear, &c. &c.

Also, BROWN'S superior Chewing Tobacco. They respectfully invite their customers to call and examine their Goods; and they doubt not that the quality and prices will give satisfaction.